

Saturday Morning, Jan. 17, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

JOB PRINTING.

Book and Job Printing of every description neatly executed. Terms, cash on delivery of the work.

Alien Privileges.

We have spread upon the records of this colony a statute granting to aliens the right to purchase, rent, hold, and bequeath land. Such is a very great privilege indeed; and goes further to place the alien on an equality with the native-born subject of the Crown than do the laws of some more favored provinces and dependencies of Great Britain and Foreign States. Trade in personal property being free alike to the alien as to the subject; the right to possess realty being enjoyed by both on the same terms—there is but one issue more in which our system may be said to be at fault, and that is a political one. We have a very liberal naturalization law, taking it all in all, so far as it goes. It confers political rights speedier than the naturalization laws of the neighboring republic. Yet there is a possibility of the concession of too extensive privileges to aliens as well as a possibility of not extending privileges far enough. We think that there is a medium between two extremes where the political rights of naturalized subjects might rest without injury to the country, or without being at variance with the traditions, usages, and healthy conservative feeling of Great Britain and her loyal colonies.

That medium, if applied to this colony, would find its resting place in the House of Assembly—in the right of a naturalized subject to become a member—the representative of a constituency. Less than that seems not to be enough; more than that seems fraught with danger. Under our naturalization law, a naturalized subject may vote, may be returned as a City Councillor, may fill an executive or ministerial office, but the law does not grant him the right to become a member of the Assembly. Englishmen everywhere have been rather chary of conferring such a powerful political right on subjects not native born; and Englishmen are not singular. Other nationalities have been or are much more exclusive. But as a general thing these British Colonies that possess a naturalization law, grant to all naturalized subjects the privilege of becoming members of the Lower House, on the same terms as British subjects. But without a solitary exception, so far as we are aware, they have scrupulously interdicted naturalized subjects from becoming members of the Legislative or Executive Council. The road to a seat in the Assembly—an honorable distinction—has been deemed prudent to grant such a boon in order to induce naturalization—and cause the alien to cast off his native prejudices and identify himself thoroughly with the land of his adoption. But beyond that political distinction, no British colony advances her adopted children. We even doubt whether the Home Government would consent to higher privileges being bestowed.

In the Constitutions of Canada and Australia, made by the Imperial Parliament, a positive prohibition is made against the elevation of an alien born to the Legislative or Executive Council. Such privilege as are confined to the native born, as the United States confine the right to the Presidency, and even lengthen the period of naturalization to those who may aspire to the Senate. To place the naturalized in the highest posts of honor or trust in a country, has been deemed to be fraught with danger, and we think very properly too. But there is a medium, a point between the highest offices and no office at all to which a new country—a new colony—may allow its naturalized citizens to be elevated to without danger. That point we have indicated.

The Recognition Question.

The question of the recognition of the nationality of the Southern Confederacy is one upon which the Government at home have endeavored to avoid committing themselves by any decided course of action. In this they have, no doubt, the support of the majority of the nation. It is not, however, from any want of sympathy with the cause of the revolted States that such a line of conduct has been determined upon by the Government. It has hitherto been purely a question of expediency, and as such, too, it has been looked upon, with some few exceptions, by the English public. The friendship of the great mass of the people is with the struggling South. A portion of them even go so far as to urge upon the Government the necessity for recognition. The latter, however, constitute but a small fraction of the nation. The major part of the country see the danger of taking so decided a step; while, at the same time, they perceive how utterly unavailing it would be to bring about any settlement of the war. The South could derive no tangible benefit from the recognition. They would still have to depend upon their own exertions to maintain their superiority in the conflict. The fact of their being recognised as an independent nation by the powers of Europe would not have the effect of opening their ports. Apart from the mere international status the act would confer upon them things which would result in *status quo*. That there would be any legal objection to the Great Powers exercising the right of recognising the States in rebellion as an independent nation, does not appear to have been generally entertained, or to say the least, to have been very strongly urged.

Lately, however, a writer in the leading journal of England, has entered the lists as an opponent of recognition, upon the ground that under present circumstances it "would be contrary to international law and opposed to the precedents of Great Britain." The Toronto *Globe*, in an article embodying the substance of the English writer's views, has it "That a rebellious State may be recognised when it has *de facto* established its independence, is acknowledged by all; but it is not easy to determine when that time has come. A fair deduction from historical precedents would appear to justify the conclusion that not until a sovereign State has abandoned its efforts to acquire supremacy may rebellious subjects be looked upon as having established their independence. The precedent which tells most forcibly against this doctrine is one set by the United States themselves, when, in the exuberance of their joy at the victories of Kosuth, they recognised the independence of Hungary. Yet, although that recognition was looked upon by European publicists as premature, there was the excuse that the rebels were at the time in complete possession of their country. * * * There are, however, three other precedents which advocates of Southern recognition have

frequently advanced, those of Belgium, Greece and the Spanish American Colonies." That of Belgium was not a case of mere "recognition," but of hostile "intervention" for the good of the people concerned. England and the other powers overruled the Dutch and prevented them continuing the contest. Had the latter been strong enough they would have been justified in declaring war against the intervening powers. The case of the intervention between the Turks and Greeks was one of the same character. As to the Spanish Colonies, in South America, we find that England did not recognize the independence of any of them until twenty years had elapsed from the commencement of the rebellion. If then these precedents have any weight, as exhibiting the international law of the question, Britain cannot very well be asked to recognize the independence of the South. But a most effective obstacle to the recognition of the Southern States as an independent nation would still exist in the Slavery question. Recognition could not well take place without solicitation from the South, and is not in the slightest degree probable that the latter would accept it where the abolition of slavery made a *sine qua non* to their being admitted to the society of nations. Did England consent to recognize the Confederates without insisting upon this condition, she would be going directly counter to those principles which she has so long entertained, and has made so many sacrifices to carry out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be Let on Lease,

ON GOVERNMENT STREET.
A DESIRABLE CORNER LOT 90 TO 100 FEET fronting Government street, by 3 feet on Aylmer street.

ON YATES STREET.
A TWO-STORY DWELLING IN COURSE of erection, with a well of good water on the premises.

ON NORTH PARK STREET.
ELIGIBLE LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, 50x100 feet, for \$2 a month, on long leases. For further particulars apply to

SELM FRANKLIN & CO.,
Or to HENRY NATHAN,
Wharf street.

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT scarcity of coal in this market, the undersigned now offers to his customers and the public generally,

AT LESS THAN COST PRICE,
100 TONS
BEST ENGLISH
CANNEL COAL
(HAND-PICKED.)

gx San Francisco, from Liverpool.

Orders left at the Coal Office, Union Wharf, will be DELIVERED FREE OF CARRIAGE AND PORTAGE.

For particulars apply to
R. BRODRICK,
Wharf street.

THE UNDERSIGNED
Have just received, per Express,
FROM LONDON AND PARIS,
AN ASSORTMENT OF FANCY DRY GOODS,
&c., comprising:

Mens' and Ladies' Kid and Cloth Gloves;
Ladies' Fancy Belts;
Ladies' Companions;
Aluminium Ornaments—Clasps, Brooches, etc.;

Paper Maché Ware, Card Trays, &c.
Photographic Albums, and Photographs of distinguished personages;

—ALSO—
Indenture Skins and Followers.

Fellows & Roscoe,
Wharf street.

Ex Ship "Frigate Bird,"
—AND—
Steamship "Robert Lowe,"
New Landing, and for Sale:

Marzetti's Stout, and Ale, in bottle;
Bass' Ale, do;
Jamaica Rum, in cask;
Brandy, in cask;
do, in case;
Geneva, do;
Old Tom, in case;
Scotch Whisky, in case;
Port, in case;
Sherry, do;
Clampagne, in case;
Hock, do;
Moselle, do;
Claret, do.

SIFFKEN, BROTHERS & CO.,
Cor Wharf and Johnson streets.

THIRD LECTURE
OF THE
WINTER SERIES,
AT THE
St. James',
On Wednesday, January 21st,
At half past 8 o'clock,
—BY—
JOHN J. COCHRANE, Esq.,
—ON—
THE GEORGIAN ERA!

Illustrated by selections from Thackeray's "Four Georges."

TICKETS MAY BE PROCURED AT the St. James', of Miss Florence Wilson, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, of Mrs. W. H. Shoolbred, Fort street, and at a variety of agents, etc.

THE COMMITTEE;
R. HUBBARD, Esq.,
SELM FRANKLIN, Esq.,
J. C. RIDGE, Esq.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Messrs GORDON & HARVEY, Lessees
J. S. FORT, Acting and Stage Manager
GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY!
The Lady of Lyons!
—AND—
The Lady of the Lionet
Both on the same night.

EDITH MITCHELL,
Will (per request) appear for the first and only time in this city as PAULINE.

MISS BELLE DIVINE,
Will perform her intangible character of FOLLY AND A VARIETY OF SONGS, etc.

On Saturday Evening, Jan. 17th,
Will be performed for the first time, in this colony, Bulwer's Beautiful Play, in Five Acts, entitled
The Lady of Lyons!
Love, Pride, and Ambition.

Claude Melnotte, G. W. Waldron
Monsieur Beaumont, P. Thayer
Soubrette, Miss S. S. Mortimer
Duchess, Miss G. Graham
Colonel, Miss G. Graham
Gardener, Miss G. Graham
Madame Deschamps, Miss G. Graham
Madame Melnotte, Miss G. Graham
To conclude with the Laughable Comedie, Operetta
Le Requin.

The Lady of the Lions!
Clod Melnotte, H. Taylor
Sergeant, D. D. Morris
Polly Ann, Miss Belle Divine

Admission—Dress Circle and Parquet, 5s; Pit, 3s; Boxes, 10s; and 10s.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 7.15.
No smoking allowed in the Theatre. Police will be stationed to preserve order.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20th, 1863.

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

By order of Consignees, to close Invoices

Trade Sale,

60 bbls Golden Gate Flour.

10 cs Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powders;

10 cs Jewell Harrison & Co's Lard, 10 lb Tins;

20 firkins New Isthmus Butter;

6 cs California Cheese;

100 bxs Steel Adamantine Candles;

100 bxs Steel's Liverpool Soap;

10 kegs New Dried Apples;

6 bbls New Zante Currants;

20 hf bbls S. I. Sugar;

20 do do English Crushed Sugar;

10 bbls new Billings Hams;

Oatmeal, Hominy, and Buckwheat, in 10 lb bags;

Oregon Cider and Vinegar in bbls;

5 cs Matches in round Wood Boxes;

—ALSO—
Willow Cradles, Fancy Baskets, &c.

J. A. McCREA, Auctioneer.

WHARF STREET, Jan 17

The Bark "Helvetia,"

525 TONS,

Is now on Berth for Freight or Charter,

Apply to

STEWART, MELDRUM & CO.,

Victoria, 10th January, 1863.

Partner Wanted,

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to a young man of business abilities, and having capital of \$500 to \$800 in cash, to enter into one of the most lucrative concerns in the city. Enquire at the Exchange News-room, St. Nicholas Hotel, before 11 o'clock, A. M., or between 8 and 4 o'clock, to-day.

—ALSO—
100 Dozen of Linen Collars!

CALL AND EXAMINE.

—AT—
N. POINTER'S,COLONIST BUILDING,
Government street. Jan 16 1m

British North America.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up Capital, . . . \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: ST. HELENS PLACE, LONDON.

VICTORIA BRANCH: . . . YATES STREET.

Establishments in the Colonies.

MONTREAL, LONDON, C. W.,

QUEBEC, OTTAWA,

KINGSTON, DUNDAS,

TORONTO, ST. JOHN N. S.,

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BRANTFORD, VICTORIA, V. I.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW YORK, R. C. FERGUSON, J. H. GRAIN,

and J. SMITH.

SAN FRANCISCO, D. B. DAVIDSON & MAY.

AUSTRALIA, . . . UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Bills of Exchange and Gold Purchased.

DIVIDENDS ISSUED ON

LONDON, New York, San Francisco, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and on all the Branches of the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, and the PROTECTOR BANK OF IRELAND.

Credits granted on this office by the

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

AT MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, LAUNCESTON, DUNDEE, N. Z.

The Bank receives Money and Gold Dust on Deposit, and repays on demand, and undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Stock, the Collection of Bills, and other money business, in the United States and British Provinces.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager, Jan 16 2m

VICTORIA, V. I.

STEWART, MELDRUM & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

REFER TO

The Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, V. I.

Messrs. J. H. G. & Co., San Francisco.

Duncan Jas. Kay, Esq., Messrs. Kay, Finlay & Co., London.

T. W. L. Mackean, Esq., Chairman Bank of British Columbia, London.

Alexander J. Stewart, Esq., W. S. Edinburgh.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY

F. FABRE & CO.

WILL Manufacture at the VICTORIA SOAP WORKS, situated at Esquimalt, for the WHOLESALE TRADE, Commencing on the 1st of June, 1863.

No. 1 Chemical Olive Soap, Family Soap;

Extra Heavy Toilet Soap, at SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

WANTED, in exchange for our Soaps, all kinds of Tallow, clean Grease, at Cash Prices.

—OR—Orders respectfully solicited.

W. M. G. HALL, FRANK FABRE, Jan 16 2m

Victoria, 14th May, 1862.

G. VIGNOLO & CO., Wharf street, Sole Agents for Victoria, V. I.

CURTIS & MOORE

WILL RECEIVE BY EXPRESS,

NEXT STEAMER,

A large and well-assorted stock of

GARDEN SEEDS,

GRASS SEEDS, &c.,

From the Shaker Gardens, New Lebanon, New York,

All of which we will guarantee of last year's growth.

CURTIS & MOORE, DUNDAS street, Jan 16 2m

GOLD SCALES. GOLD SCALES

JUST RECEIVED, A FINE ASSORTMENT of Gold Scales, with Weights to weigh 1 lb, 2 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb, 50 lb, 100 lb, and 250 lb. Also, Druggist Scales, also, Assay Scales, including a full assortment of Assay Materials.

JOHN TAYLOR, 314 Washington street, San Francisco, Jan 16 2m

G. VIGNOLO & CO.,

No. 2 Reid's Block, Wharf street

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Groceries and Provisions

—ALSO—
Importers and Agents for the best brands of French Wine and Liquors, and receive direct shipments of Havana Cigars by every Steamer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH BRITISH

AND

Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPY.,

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament

Subscribed Capital, £250,000 Sterling

Capital Paid up and Invested, £125,000 Sterling

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Saturday morning, January 17, 1883